THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Strawberries are selling in market for fifty cents a box.

It requires no sharp Hunter to find passers of mud on Smithfield street.

The Street Committee were on an excursion to the Eleventh ward yesterday.

Candidates are busily engaged setting up their delegates for the August nominating convention.

Convention.—Some of them will certainly run well in that month, as August sun is hard on soft material.

We understand some two words will be run sated by colored delegates in the coming County Convention.

Harry Lenhart and William Weaver were sent to the workhouse for ninety days each yesterday by Mayor Callow, for drunkenness.

W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth avenue, has received the January numbers of all the illustrated magazines. Ladies should call and get them.

Bawdy House.—Hattie McConnell made information before Alderman Neeper yesterday charging Kate Brown with keeping a bawdy house. A warrant was issued.

Richard Couser caused a warrant to be issued yesterday for the arrest of Samuel Covert for knocking him down on the Greensburg pike. Covert was intoxicated at the time.

Surety of the Peace.—Kate Howell made information before Alderman Neeper against Jimmy Dickson for surety of the peace. Jimmy was arrested and committed for hearing.

Again.—Fletcher Calvert is again in trouble. Mattie McConnell, the girl he abused so terribly some months since, made information before Alderman Neeper against Fletcher for surety of the peace. A warrant was issued.

Found Dead.—John Taylor, an old man, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at his residence, No. 38 Seventh avenue. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

Notice.—A meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Allegheny County will be held Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Dunn, No. 4 Eighth street. All persons interested in the cause are invited to attend.

Disagreement.—Yesterday John Manz made information before Alderman Taylor setting forth that in a business transaction he had made a mistake and overpaid to James Zesly $25, which the latter refused to return. A warrant was issued for James arrest.

Albert Stahler yesterday complained to Alderman Taylor that Fritz Stork had cut him with a knife. Fritz said Albert had threatened dire vengeance upon the Stork family. The two men stand in the relation of lessee and lessor, upon which each was held for a hearing.

The exact loss occasioned by the destruction of Mr. John Hall's residence, near Wood's Run, is $2,000, nearly double what was first anticipated. There was no insurance. Fire Marshal Butler investigated the affair, and discovered that it originated from a defective flue.

Never strike a man when he's down. Yesterday Alderman McMasters issued a warrant for the arrest of Isaac Craig for "kicking and severely wounding Thomas S. Birch," while that individual was sitting down in front of his own door step, Rebecca street, First ward, Allegheny.

Louis King says Hiram and Charles Kirkpatrick threatened to knock him into a loaf of bread unless they clothing is always in demand. From this and other demonstrations he fears bodily harm, and to soothe him Alderman McMasters has issued a warrant for the arrest of the threatening twain.

Because Andrew Graham threatened, yesterday, to "blow the brains out and cut the neck off" of John P. Carlin, his name has been made to figure upon Alderman McMaster's docket in an information for surety of the peace. The accused resides at No. 15 Webster street, Allegheny. He will have a hearing today.

John H. Walter and Charles M. Dietrich had cross suits before Aldermen Taylor, yesterday. Walter charged Dietrich with knocking him down. Dietrich said Walter had threatened to kill him. Walter was sent to jail in default of bail for a hearing. Dietrich furnished the necessary security, and was released.

Done.—Yesterday a native of Brownsville, up the Monongahela, lent a nice young man at the Union Depot $20 to pay a small freight bill. He took as security a "government bond" for $100. It was the same old game. The nice young man hasn't been seen since. That "bond" can be had of the Brownsville lines cheap.

Sarah Smith and Hannah Gallagher, neighbors, residing in Poplar alley, Allegheny, furnished entertainment for the vicinity yesterday by a mutual "tongue lashing." Sarah felt worried in the encounter, and instituted proceedings before Mayor Callow against her rival for disorderly conduct. Mrs. Gallagher will be officially interviewed to-day.

Fui Rim Out.—Yesterday Anthony Dougherty made information before Alderman Shore charging James Hoodie, Robert Montooth and Frank Meyer with forcibly entering his dwelling. He alleges they removed his goods from a house on Wylie street on the first of last April without giving him legal notice. The accused are police officers. Warrants issued.

Severe Accident.—Mr. Charles Bradley, foreman at Bradley & Co's. foundry, on Twelfth street, met with a severe accident yesterday morning. He was engaged about a large grindstone, run by steam power, when his hands slipped from a tool he was holding. In a moment the thumb of the right hand was ground off to the first joint, and the flesh on the left thumb torn off. He was taken into Mangold's drug store, near by, and had his injuries attended to by Dr. Donnally.

Serious Charge.—Yesterday John Smith made information before Alderman Taylor against A. Sehn, charging him with enticing his daughter, Mary Smith, aged seven years, into a secluded place and "assaulting her person. This is a cross-suit. Sehn the previous day having made information against Mrs. Smith for malicious mischief. The parties are neighbors in the Twelfth ward, and the unpleasantness arose from a quarrel. The offense with which Sehn is charged is alleged to have been committed several months ago. Warrant issued.

Mr. Dexter Samson has withdrawn from the well-known livery and sales stable firm of McNulty & Samson, and proposes to engage in the active life in Quincy, Illinois, having purchased an interest in one of the oldest established undertaking establishments of that city. Mr. Samson will not enter that business without experience, for he has been for several years connected with the management of the well known and prudent firm of Fahrman & Samson, and what he could not learn in that admirable, established and leading house in the details of undertaking, is not worth knowing. Active, energetic, courteous and friendly, Mr. Samson possesses all the elements of popularity, and we trust he will succeed beyond his expectations in the new field of operations he has chosen.

Amusements.

Opera House.—The audience at the Opera House last evening to hear Mr. Adams, who appeared in "Dead Heart," was large. This evening "The Marble Heart" will be presented.

Mercy Hospital Fair.—The attendance at City Hall last night was large. The elephantine concert closes to-night. Let all the candidates attend. None but sealed ballots will be received. The vote at the closing of the poll stood as follows: W. D. Spekking, 56; T. Brent Swearingen, 60; S. A. Cosgrave, 56; Capt. J. H. Sampson, 56; Theo. E. Tack, 140; B. H. Rubin, 20. The voting on the chalice closes on Friday evening. Let all attend the fair for the few remaining evenings, for it will positively close on next Saturday.

New Firm in an Old House.

This morning we announce in our advertising columns the formation of a new firm to preside over one of our oldest and most popular dry goods houses—that of J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. We refer to the copartnership formed between Messrs. A. D. McKee, C. Murphy and James B. Barr, under the name and style of McKee, Murphy & Co. All of these gentlemen have had large experience in the business, and thoroughly understand the requirements of our local trade. They possess the needful energy and enterprise to fully sustain the high reputation of the house, and on their advent into business we wish them the largest measure of success, and bespeak for them a continuance of that share of patronage so liberally directed towards the old house.

The Germania Savings Bank.

This institution has just been organized under the most auspicious circumstances, and it bids fair to become one of our staunchest and most reliable banking places. The stockholders represent large capital and are among our most worthy and respectable citizens. Yesterday the following Board of Directors were elected, and their names are a full guarantee that the affairs of the bank will be well and judiciously managed, especially so as our keen, shrewd and energetic friend, C. Meyran, Esq., has been chosen President. Following are the directors:

C. Meyran, J. F. Harcourt, A. Steinmeyer, A. Reineman, G. Schleiter, Joseph Abel, Jas. K. Kerr, C. Burchfield and Joseph Morgenstern.

The office has been temporarily located in Hays block, Wood street, where the bank is now open for business.

Family Jars.

Yesterday morning Alderman Moreland was called upon by an elderly gentleman, on the sticky side of fifty, who gave his name as Sherman Baker. He expressed the object of his visit in an information for surety of the peace against John and Wilson Paul, Alfred Brenaber, George and Susan Baker. The parties all reside on the Saxonburg road, about sixteen miles out from the city. The old gentleman alleges that he is the husband of a young wife who is the admiration of the neighborhood. A short time ago, on a certain occasion he intimated that one of the gentlemen named above was too familiar with the lady. The insinuation was resented and a considerable stir was created about the matter. The parties are all related in one way or another and the affair was the occasion of a first class difference. To get even with him, the old gentleman alleges, the young man alluded to and the other parties named in the information, laid in wait for him one night as he was returning to his home. Surrounding him they by threats and hostile demonstrations, he alleges, compelled him to recant his remarks and also threatened him with all manner of evil in the future if he failed to publicly acknowledge his fault. Once free from them, Mr. Baker, like Richard, was himself again; but to make his freedom more pleasant he conceived the idea of calling in the services of Alderman Moreland as a legal protection. The official upon hearing the story, issued the necessary papers and started two officers in pursuit of the accused.

CHURCH COURT.

The Ministerial Breach of Promise — Miss Hawkes Again on the Stand—A Lover's Utterances—Those Letters—The Case Conclusded—Verdict of the Presbytery—Convicted and Rebuked—The Closing Scenes.

Presbytery met at 10 o'clock yesterday pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. C. Steele, the Moderator pro tem.

The roll was then called, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

The Moderator called the attention of Presbytery to the fact that the paper presented yesterday as a basis upon which this case could be settled, had not been formally accepted by the Presbytery. He was about to ask what disposition should be made of it, he said, when a motion to adjourn was adopted. He thought some action was necessary in the matter.

Rev. A. H. Calvert moved that the paper be accepted, and that the case be tried in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

THE CASE RESUMED.

The Moderator announced that Presbytery was now ready to proceed with the case as prescribed in the articles of agreement.

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon—Mr. Moderator, I have a statement prepared by Miss Hawkes, in compliance with the articles of agreement submitted yesterday, and which have been approved by Presbytery this morning, to submit to this court. Attached to the statement are a number of extracts of letters received by Miss H. from Dr. Clark, which we connect and offer in this way, simply for the purpose of making one document. The paper has been submitted to the defendant and his counsel, but it has not yet been sworn to and subscribed by Miss Hawkes. We desire to know whether the statement shall be read and then have the witness sworn, or whether she shall be sworn and subscribe her name to the paper before it is read.

After a brief consultation it was decided to have the paper sworn to and subscribed before reading, and Miss Hawkes was accordingly sworn and attached her signature to the document.

THE STATEMENT.

The paper was then handed to the clerk, and after it had been legally stamped the assistant clerk, Rev. J. Kerr, was directed to read it. The paper was read, and was as follows:

Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., was acquainted with all the details respecting my illness in the fall of 1868.

About the beginning of December, 1868, signified his desired to have me for his future life-companion, at the same time expressed his wish that all should be a profound secret.

LETTER NO. 1—DECEMBER 4, 1868.

"I have on record it is not necessary I suppose to make it,) and that is that our relations must be a precious, sealed secret between us, none to share in my knowledge of it.

LETTER NO. 17—FEBRUARY 3d, 1869.

"I told him, Mr. Miller, that he might tell Jane if he chose, but it must not be related to others.

His expressions of love during our intercourse were generally of an extravagant nature, leaving no doubt in my mind of his sincerity.

LETTER NO. 1—DECEMBER 4, 1868.

"O, how delighted I was to be with you and beside you on Wednesday, beholding you as one in whom my soul delighted, and of whom I feel proud. I have no higher worldly ambition than to make you happy. Now, my dear Lillie, I feel very happy, my heart is quite at rest. There is not a shadow of regret upon my soul."

LETTER NO. 2—DECEMBER 8, 1868.

"It should be one aim with us to be as near to blended in one as possible. Remember, I am wholly your property. I have no heart but you. All I have is yours."

LETTER NO. 5—DECEMBER 22, 1868.

"You are all to me. If I have not your entire confidence and affection, I have nothing worth the care for. Did I think there was in your heart the least wandering from me, the least indecision as to whether you are to be one in love and life, I would be miserable. I am perfect true to you. I am prepared to make any sacrifice for you. I have always seen more perfection in you than in any other human character."

LETTER NO 12—JANUARY 20, 1869.

"I feel inseparably united to you. I look upon the relation in which we stand as excellent to real consummation. That consummation, I devoutly hope, shall take place a year from this spring. There are two objects from which I never swerve—one in heaven God; the other on earth—Lillie.

LETTER NO. 13—JANUARY 22, 1869.

"O, my soul, and let all thy powers be fixed on thy Creator, and that beloved Lillie, given thee to love. Fairer than the lillies of the valley; much more than the universe is to me her. To thee my heart is ever turning. For thy happiness and prosperity, I willingly labor day and night."

LETTER NO. 20—APRIL 8, 1869.

"My love, I see plainly that one source of your worry is the fear that I may grow impatient with you. Allow me to say in all earnest, I will wait for you five years if you wish. It would simply be shameful for me, because I love you more than the universe, to act selfishly and almost instantly to think of turning away from you."

LETTER NO. 49, MAY 20TH, 1869.

"If I am not true to you, then I cannot be true to any one. I can say in the light of Heaven that I have been faithful in all my professions to you, and intend to abide drm, come what may."

At the date of this letter, May 20th, 1869, my physical health was not good. I was under the care of Dr. Dickson. Dr. Clark was perfectly aware of all the facts.

LETTER NO. 52—MAY 12TH, 1869.

"I delight in the idea of having one close to me who has had the strength manifested by your great soul. My prayer is that I may lean on you, but will not any more than I can help. I need no other staff than you are willing to be. I have seen none that I would think of exchanging for you. You fill my ideal to meet all my desires. I love you truly, only."

He often expressed and manifested a deep solicitude for my temporal interests that lead me to believe that he loved me most devotedly.

LETTER NO. 11—DECEMBER 4, 1868.

"Allow me to anticipate Christmas and make you a little present before the day arrives. Give it in this shape because you know what you want better than I do. It is my marriage fees for the last two weeks. They shall all be yours in the "sweet by and bye."

LETTER NO. 2—DECEMBER 8, 1868.

"I have no help but you. All I have is yours."

LETTER NO. 7—JANUARY 1, 1869.

"In God's kind Providence you expect to enter upon your school duties next week. My heart and full sympathies shall go out with you to that work. With all my heart, I wish you happiness and success in it. But you know I am master now, and as such I have a few orders to issue; and first, please don't tax and worry yourself with the school. I do think it is injuring you in the least, I would have you quit. Why, my dear girl, I would rather give you a salary of one thousand dollars last than have you fretted and worn with such labor. If you find it unpleasant or irritating, you must let me know, won't you? Support must not cost you a second thought."

LETTER NO. 20—MARCH 11, 1869.

"I will be only too glad to provide you with music, and whatever else may be required, and finally to get a nice new piano for my own dear Lillie. I am proud of you. I am proud of your talents, and your true, unselfish Christian character. I forgot to say to you yesterday that the trustees raised our salary to three thousand dollars. Will that support us? I think so, if we are economical."

LETTER NO. 35—MARCH 25, 1869.

"I see that during my absence they have made me Vice President of the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company. I have a $5,000 policy in it for your benefit. You see I wanted to make you as comfortable as I can."

During the time of our courtship I was cautious to conceal the nature of our intercourse, leaving no doubt in my mind of his sincerity.

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"I see that during my absence they have made me Vice President of the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company. I have a $5,000 policy in it for your benefit. You see I wanted to make you as comfortable as I can."

"I am really sorry to give you the trouble of dissolving all intercourse with Archie. He is proud and persistent. If I could do this for you I would, but I cannot."

LETTER NO. 17—JAN. 1, 1869.

"But you know I am master now, and, as such, I have a few orders to issue."

During our last interview, about the middle of February, 1870, he expressed displeasure because I had told my brother, sister and mother of our engagement.

On the evening preceding the festival, the Doctor spent nearly two hours with me, and his devotion to me was expressed as ardently as usual. I, however, received a letter from him the next day, which had been written previous to our interview on Monday evening, evidently implying a desire on his part to be released from his engagement to me. The effect of this letter, however, was nullified by his conduct on Monday evening, and also on the evening of the supper, at which evening he escorted me home, and spent at least an hour with me, his conduct in all one manifesting the greatest ardor of affection. And on Sabbath evening, December 12, 1869, nineteen days after the supper, he expressed to me his final determination, using these words: "Lillie, we will be married this coming year, and let there be no more words about it. Come weal, come woe, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, we belong to each other.

And in his note of Dec. 14, 1869, he addressed me as "My Dear Lillie."

Although the propriety of fulfilling our engagement was by mutual consent under consideration during the month of November, 1869, yet I did not consider it broken on the part of Dr. Clark until near the close of February, 1870, when, in letter No. 96, dated February 25th, 1870, he addressed me as follows:

LETTER NO. 96.

"DEAR FRIEND—The past year of my life has been full of wear and tear." Bending my neck to the yoke of labor, I have endeavored to go along, feeling that if no reward should be reaped from this selfish world, some remuneration would be enjoyed hereafter.

"For the last ten years I have been whirled along more by the excitement and interest of work than by the stimulus of earthly happiness. As the composition of my nature, cheerful and hopeful, God did much for me, but under the promise of different, circumstances, these elements have largely faded away. I cannot now come close to human hearts, as I once did, or feel that other hearts are close to me. I am deeply impressed with the idea that in all circles of society mere convenience is a predominant motive in the relations established, and that self is the first thing consulted. "You do as I want you to, or I will have nothing more to do with you," seems to be a kind of motto under which most men and women act. I am sick of the whole thing. No doubt there are specimens of unselfish affection, but it strikes me they are quite as scarce as ice at the equator. I have fought against this conviction, but it sticks in my mind in spite of all effort to put it away. I set up no claim for myself as unselfish. My nature is like that of other human beings, but I do feel that I have been more self-denying than most in the direction of accommodating others at the cost of ease, &c.

"I no longer attach value to etc. friendships as sources of even moderate happiness, that I once did. I feel that I want no one to approach nearer to me than the confines of simple friendship. I would like to marry again if I was thoroughly convinced that it would really minister to the advantage of my higher nature—that it would be a means of endearing my soul to some earthly object which would in its influence over my moral nature tend to make it more pure and God-like; otherwise I would infinitely rather remain as I am, for the sake of they other, no less than myself. Unless I feel right on such a matter it would be a great wrong to enter into any such alliance with any one on God's earth. For months and months my mind has been a quiet, but severe battle-field. I have not spoken, as you know, in a disassisted condition. In your presence, I have repeatedly called myself a fool, and so I have been. I have acted without judgment and common sense in many things.

"All that I know of you gives me a high appreciation of your moral excellency, but I cannot but quietly doubt your capacity to furnish the happiness which my soul craves. But an old fool is hard to cure. I know I am peculiar, but it is as impossible for me to get away from my peculiarities as it would be to drink the Allegheny at one draught.

"Of your Christian character I have the highest opinion. Your Christian aim is high—not fully realized, but whose is ever reached in this world? My soul has been vexed within me for months, but who cares? While God reigns is extended to me I shall quietly bear whatever comes; but vain is the help of man! Wounded man's help men cut, but often is she little more than a help cut? This will no doubt strike you as the letter of some crazy man, and I am not certain that I am precisely sane all the time. But I guess the Court still knows itself. I am resolved hereafter to do what judgment and conscience dictate, and to cease obliging and disobliging the world so much."

Sworn and subscribed in Presbytery this 17th day of May, 1870.

LILLIE HAWKES.

Attested:

J. W. WITHEROSPOON, Clerk pro tem.

The oath is only to the statement in this paper, and not to the extracts from the letters.

JOHN C. STEELE, Moderator.

J. W. WITHEROSPOON, Clerk.

THE DEFENSE.

When the clerk had concluded reading the statement the Moderator announced that under the articles of agreement, if the prosecution had nothing further to offer at this time, Dr. Clark could offer rebutting testimony.

MAGNANIMITY.

Mr. Collins, counsel for the defendant, said: Mr. Moderator, I would state in answer to that paper, that we admit the genuineness of those extracts and do not ask that they shall be substantiated by any other evidence. We now ask that the paper or statement prepared by Dr. Clark at the commencement of this trial be substantiated in the same manner as the statement of Miss Hawkes, that is, that it be sworn to and subscribed by him, and that it be read as evidence in this case.

THE STATEMENT ADMITTED.

On motion, it was decided to admit the statement in evidence, after sworn to and subscribed.

The oath was then administered to Dr. Clark and the statement read to Presbytery.

[Having published the statement in a previous report we omit it.]

Mr. Collins—Mr. Moderator I desire to express to you, and to this court, the conviction that Dr. Clark has acted magnanimously in allowing the case to be brought to you as it has been, and we now submit this case to you. We have nothing further to offer.

Rev. J. Timmons—Mr. Moderator, we have only to state on behalf of Miss Hawkes, that she has been guilty of no indelicacy in her conduct in permitting a settlement of the case upon the basis proposed upon. We have nothing further to offer, and are willing to submit the case to Presbytery on the statements of the parties.

Mr. Sturgeon—Mr. Moderator, we are now ready to fulfill the remaining portion of the contract entered into by the parties in this case, that is the sealing and delivering of these letters into the hands of a member of this Presbytery, designated by Miss Hawkes to receive them. She has designated Dr. Clark as the person to whom they shall be entrusted. Here are the letters, ninety-nine in all. The counsel for the defendant has asked that I read a desire to do so. He placed the packages containing the letters on the table.

Moderator—Are the counsel for the defendant willing to accept the packages on the word of the gentlemen?

Mr. Collins—If Brother Sturgeon will say that the letters are all there, it will be satisfactory to us.

Mr. Sturgeon—I am informed by Mr. Miller that the letters are all there. I have not had an opportunity to count them myself, but I have every reason to believe they are all there.

Dr. McLean—Mr. Moderator, we are just now at the most delicate point in this case. The custody of these letters is a matter of great importance, and I really think Presbytery should be careful to whom they are assigned. Presbytery is well up in a case that might be called from us by death in six months or six weeks, and in case of my death I would not wish to trust the hands of some one who was not a member of this Presbytery. He might some one who would be unfaithful.

Moderator—It is a matter with which Presbytery has nothing to do. The course of proceeding that Miss Hawkes shall designate the person to whom the letters shall be entrusted.

Rev. J. Kerr—I would ask a member of Presbytery a right to speak on this question? I want to say that I don't intend to read them letters are given. It don't matter to Presbytery what become of them they have all been copied.

Mr. Sturgeon—Such insinuations are unjust, and unworthy such a like. I heard an intimation of this kind from the same source before and expressed my surprise at it. I repeat that the statement is false and unworthy of a Christian gentleman. I was not the selfish grounds, whatever, for such insinuations.

Dr. Pressley said he felt complimented by the confidence imposed in him by coming into as evidenced by selecting him as custodian of these important documents. He would exercise the greatest care over them, but would, if Presbytery thought fit, have them placed in the keeping of some other person.

SEALED AND DELIVERED.

Considerable time was then consumed in the county sealing and delivering of the letters, which was finally brought to a close by a resolution directing the officers of the Presbytery to count them, seal them up, and deliver them to Dr. Pressley in presence of the court.

SEALED OR BRIMSTONE.

After an hour of several minutes, occupied in counting the voluminous correspondence, the small Presbytery assembled in the room, which was caused by burning sealing-wax, and in a few moments after the doors were thrown open and the assembled world entitled with red tape sealed, and properly indorsed, was delivered into the hands of the Doctor, a gentleman who had been designated as the custodian.

SECRET SESSION.

The Moderator stated that the case was now before Presbytery for its decision.

Mr. Collins said that he was in favor of a secret session to deliberate on the verdict.

Dr. Pressley opposed the motion in a very pathetic speech.

Dr. McLean favored it, as did also the Moderator and others.

The resolution was finally adopted, and the audience dispersed at the request of the Moderator.

AN INCIDENT.

An amusing incident occurred in the library room, to which the reporters had adjourned for the purpose of copying some notes, while Presbytery was deliberating upon the case. They had just commenced copying a document which was liable to be called for at any minute by the Presbytery, when a Dutchman, who looked very like a soap boiler, or a beer tub, we don't remember distinctly which, came blundering into the room, and in the usual Dutch accent, and said:

"Ich spose you dos not get out of dis?"

"One of the Knights of the "Pencil" replied—"Can't go until we get the report of the case."

"Ich spose dat man—I don't know nothin' bout yer copy, but the 'Sishon's goin' into executive session, and you can't go out."

Reporter—When asked in a gentlemanly way for orders to leave, and drs. please don't tax a gentleman connected with the Presbytery, to say, "I think it is injuring you in the least, I would have you quit." Why, my dear girl, I would rather give you a salary of one thousand dollars last than have you fretted and worn with such labor. If you find it unpleasant or irritating, you must let me know, won't you? Support must not cost you a second thought."

LETTER NO. 20—MARCH 11, 1869.

"I will be only too glad to provide you with music, and whatever else may be required, and finally to get a nice new piano for my own dear Lillie. I am proud of you. I am proud of your talents, and your true, unselfish Christian character. I forgot to say to you yesterday that the trustees raised our salary to three thousand dollars. Will that support us? I think so, if we are economical."

LETTER NO. 35—MARCH 25, 1869.

"I see that during my absence they have made me Vice President of the Iron City Mutual Life Insurance Company. I have a $5,000 policy in it for your benefit. You see I wanted to make you as comfortable as I can."

"I am really sorry to give you the trouble of dissolving all intercourse with Archie. He is proud and persistent. If I could do this for you I would, but I cannot."

LETTER NO. 17—JAN. 1, 1869.

"But you know I am master now, and, as such, I have a few orders to issue."

During our last interview, about the middle of February, 1870, he expressed displeasure because I had told my brother, sister and mother of our engagement.

On the evening preceding the festival, the Doctor spent nearly two hours with me, and his devotion to me was expressed as ardently as usual. I, however, received a letter from him the next day, which had been written previous to our interview on Monday evening, evidently implying a desire on his part to be released from his engagement to me. The effect of this letter, however, was nullified by his conduct on Monday evening, and also on the evening of the supper, at which evening he escorted me home, and spent at least an hour with me, his conduct in all one manifesting the greatest ardor of affection. And on Sabbath evening, December 12, 1869, nineteen days after the supper, he expressed to me his final determination, using these words: "Lillie, we will be married this coming year, and let there be no more words about it. Come weal, come woe, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, we belong to each other.

And in his note of Dec. 14, 1869, he addressed me as "My Dear Lillie."

Although the propriety of fulfilling our engagement was by mutual consent under consideration during the month of November, 1869, yet I did not consider it broken on the part of Dr. Clark until near the close of February, 1870, when, in letter No. 96, dated February 25th, 1870, he addressed me as follows:

LETTER NO. 96.

"DEAR FRIEND—The past year of my life has been full of wear and tear." Bending my neck to the yoke of labor, I have endeavored to go along, feeling that if no reward should be reaped from this selfish world, some remuneration would be enjoyed hereafter.

"For the last ten years I have been whirled along more by the excitement and interest of work than by the stimulus of earthly happiness. As the composition of my nature, cheerful and hopeful, God did much for me, but under the promise of different, circumstances, these elements have largely faded away. I cannot now come close to human hearts, as I once did, or feel that other hearts are close to me. I am deeply impressed with the idea that in all circles of society mere convenience is a predominant motive in the relations established, and that self is the first thing consulted. "You do as I want you to, or I will have nothing more to do with you," seems to be a kind of motto under which most men and women act. I am sick of the whole thing. No doubt there are specimens of unselfish affection, but it strikes me they are quite as scarce as ice at the equator. I have fought against this conviction, but it sticks in my mind in spite of all effort to put it away. I set up no claim for myself as unselfish. My nature is like that of other human beings, but I do feel that I have been more self-denying than most in the direction of accommodating others at the cost of ease, &c.

"I no longer attach value to etc. friendships as sources of even moderate happiness, that I once did. I feel that I want no one to approach nearer to me than the confines of simple friendship. I would like to marry again if I was thoroughly convinced that it would really minister to the advantage of my higher nature—that it would be a means of endearing my soul to some earthly object which would in its influence over my moral nature tend to make it more pure and God-like; otherwise I would infinitely rather remain as I am, for the sake of they other, no less than myself. Unless I feel right on such a matter it would be a great wrong to enter into any such alliance with any one on God's

MISSIONARY.

The American Christian Missionary Society—Statistical Report from the Secretary—The Sunday School Cause—Stations and Preachers.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Society assembled at half-past eight o'clock, President Bishop in the chair.

The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The Recording Secretary, Thomas Munnell, presented his semi-annual report, of which an abstract is here given:

Since the Louisville Convention, last October, when the "Report of the Committee of Twenty" was made, thirteen States have formally adopted the general plan of the Missionary work.

The following named States are now preparing to do the same: Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Wisconsin, Arkansas and Minnesota. There is no doubt that the system will be adopted at the General Annual Convention in Indianapolis in October next.

It urged the necessity of securing the regular employment and full support of every worthy preacher in the ranks. There are now many preachers who had to work throughout the week for their daily bread.

It also urged the necessity of enlisting all the Sunday Schools in regular monthly contributions for missionary purposes the need of raising general statistical reports of all that is being done by the entire church, both as to the additions to the church yearly, the amount of money contributed for all purposes, &c.

Elder Wm. Baxter stated that a delegate had arrived from Wales, whom he thought would be a very good man to send as a missionary among the half million of Welshmen who were in this country.

F. M. Green, of Ohio, said in the Twelfth district of Ohio, they had fourteen churches, 1,700 members and twelve Sabbath Schools. These schools had contributed last year over $900, and there was expended for building, &c., $6,000 in the aggregate $11,000.

T. T. Davis, the Welshman referred to, was called upon, and addressed the assembly at considerable length.

S. H. Singer, of Johnstown, said that he knew the former speaker to be a man whom all the Welsh would flock to hear when ever it was known he was to preach, and he urged the society to employ him.

Rev. Mr. King said Mr. Davis was a member of his church, and that he was well instructed in the Welsh language and was perfectly competent to translate into the Welsh language Sunday school papers, tracts, book, &c.

The Recording Secretary then read a letter from Rev. Brooks, a missionary, in Mississippi, and said: "I know these brethren well, and desire to commend them to the Society. They all labored only 2,500 strong, have raised more money than any other State in the Union. Our colored brethren then gave $100 for missionary purposes. The men, then, who labored for their daily bread gave their $10 a year. They did not wait for help from the missionary Board, but went to work themselves."

O. A. Bartholomew, of Washington, D. C., made a statement concerning the church in that city. For many years they had met in private houses; now they had their own building in a good locality, and numbered some one hundred and thirty members, nearly all of whom were from the South. Congressmen of whom were members of the church—Garfield of Ohio, Harris of Mississippi, and Tillson of Tennessee, and others, had shown themselves to be faithful disciples of Christ.

The following named gentlemen were then "called by plain," was then sung standing:

"Hear the Spirit's call, Mr. Kirkpatrick closed the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President. After singing a hymn, the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Sunday Schools was then read, and was adopted as follows: "Being in hearty sympathy with the Sunday School cause, and realizing its great importance, we recommend

1st. That the Sunday School work be understood to be a legitimate part of our missionary operations.

2d. That the General State and District secretaries be instructed to urge, and as far as possible to assist in the organization of a Sunday School in every congregation, and engage every Sunday School in the missionary cause by a regular contribution of money.

3d. That the contribution be made on the day of Christ's resurrection, and be forwarded to the District Secretary quarterly.

Remarks were then made by Rev. F. M. Green, P. M. Belden, Hon. H. M. Bishop, Jabez Hall, L. W. Southmand, and others, who stated that the resolutions represented of the paper and urged the great importance of the Sunday School cause.

Mr. Thomas Munnell said by way of explanation "it is desired to make a special effort to work up the Sabbath School cause as well as preach the gospel, and to have a sun out West the other day, and in a short time he established sixty-eight schools in Sunday School literature, and in looking over the statistics of other churches, I find the Methodists claim 12,000 members, and 12,000 scholars in their schools. The Baptists claim 1,200,000 members and 1,500,000 scholars, or more than their members here. We have not one-half the number of Sunday School scholars as we have members, and we have to work hard to make up for lost time."

Bishop Pendleton, President of Bethany College, W. Va., then spoke at length, urging us so as to bring out or develop all that we have. He said we are too apt to be influenced by prejudice in the thoughts of our, or that these Congregational prejudices are being crystallized against. He would therefore move an amendment as follows to the first clause of the resolution: "Being in hearty sympathy and encouragement of Sabbath School work in every congregation we understand to be a legitimate part of our Missionary operations." If the resolution be amended in this manner, he believes, the churches would not be frightened that the society seeks to interfere with the legitimate work of the congregation.

The amendment was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Committee on Employed Preachers was then read by the Secretary, which called for a review of the many destitute churches, and the many unemployed preachers. The report urged the brethren that they request our weekly periodicals that they devote one column to publishing the wants of the churches, and also to publish the names and postoffice address of preachers out of work, and the churches desiring the employment by the Board of Bro. B. T. Davis for the Twelfth field, Brother Davis being reported as qualified for the work, and doubting not that the work of a few months would demonstrate the wisdom of the choice."

Elder Belden, Chairman of the Committee said: "I am confident we provide churches with ministers, and vice versa. Now, I never like to recommend men to churches unless I think he will suit that particular field. This resolution is the result of the fourth of a resolution passes the preacher can find out the church he wants through the Herald, and the church he wants through the Herald, and we all know that there are all the churches who need a pastor.

Thomas Munnell said a great many of our young pastors, who can not get a church, have to work with a hard struggle, and he said we lose a great deal of talent and preaching. Our Methodist brethren are doing in this way so much more than we do. We force to work. We and some others do not.

Elder Belden said: "I want to take hick with me three earnest, live, working preachers, and I would be sure to do good. Some of the preachers of our brotherhood in my State what can not be said of them, they are good men, but not one of them ever drinks whisky or uses tobacco in any way, with one exception. We have spent in this State last year in building purposes $100,000.

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon